

THE GLOBE CLOTHING CO.

215 Gay St. Knoxville, Tenn. Old Phone 5156

Is The Only Retail Clothing House Manufacturing

Their Own Clothing

SHOES, GENTS FURNISHINGS, HATS

Best Line Of Union Made Goods In Knoxville

See Us Before You Buy. We Can Assure

You That You Will Be Satisfied

With The Great Bargains That We Offer

SOCIETY UNFAIR TO THE WORKERS

Englishman Points Out Inequality Under Which the Laboring Class Lives.

NO EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY

His Statements as Applicable to the United States as to Britain—Injustice of Treatment During Sickness and Unemployment Pointed Out.

By WILLIAM L. CHENERY.

George Lansbury, editor of the London Herald and a former member of the parliament, has made a stirring appeal to his countrymen under the title "Your Part in Poverty." It is as applicable to America as to Britain.

In the name of the new spirit, patriotic and religious, which has arisen out of the war Mr. Lansbury pleads for the abolition of poverty. He remarks trenchantly "the soldier in the army is said to cost £250 (\$1,250) a year. Out of the army the same man is expected to keep himself, wife and family on wages from 16s. to 40s (\$4 to \$10) a week. Not much equality either of service or sacrifice, is shown by these facts from life today."

Mr. Lansbury handles familiar things and thus illumines the curious deformity of many of the customary social relations. He says that even among those who earnestly desire better times there seems to be no thought of securing equality of opportunity for all men and women; no thought that men and women who toil should receive the full fruit of their labor, that common people should have good food, good clothes, good houses, and the best education possible for their children.

What he says is undeniable. The world has the habit of thinking that not until people emerge from the laboring classes are they entitled to comfort and the good things of life.

Customary inequality. The matter of holidays and of sickness illustrates the inexplicable inequality of the way things are done. Salaried people are paid during vacation seasons and often during sickness. The wage worker takes his holidays and his sickness at his own expense. Yet he is least able to endure a stoppage in his income.

Wealthy people and those who earn large salaries take many holidays during the year. British judges, whose salaries run from \$25,000 a year upward, have months to rest without deductions from their pay. They also have the assurance of ample retiring pensions. Mr. Lansbury is not against the holidays and the comfort which these favored classes enjoy. He merely wishes to distribute the benefits universally. He says in his book:

"As a mere matter of expediency men who are sick ought to get not only their normal wages, but something extra so that they could secure the necessary means of recovery." He recalls the demoralization and the misery which comes to workers' families when sickness or unemployment appears.

Then he adds "How differently we treat soldiers! These we maintain on full pay in peace time in order to keep them fit for the day when they may be needed. The workman on whom we depend is left to starve, or given just enough to exist upon, and then we wonder that he loses heart and dignity and sometimes even honesty and often becomes quite unemployable."

Radical Remedies.

The only remedy he sees is a change from a competitive to a co-operative order of society. For war purposes nations are now doing this. Is there moral strength enough among the people to utilize the sagacity developed during war for peace? Would it be possible to organize the nations against poverty and human misery as they are now organized for the purpose of fighting?

The changes he suggests are akin to policies already espoused by the governments "for the duration of the war." Among the practical measures he puts forward are the government ownership of the land and of industries such as coal mining. Both Britain and America are perilously close to national operation of mines. The necessities of war are so urgent that not even the sacred property rights of mine owners are permitted to halt or slacken the national energies.

What is practical in war time is within the range of the possible during peace—if the country wills it. Mr. Lansbury seeks a conciliatory spirit or rather a sacrificial spirit in them who are now in control. Perhaps that is the motive power to be sought. On the other hand it may be that poverty will not be eradicated by a radical alteration of property rights until necessity forces the way. We accept complacently the most revolutionary changes now because the life of the nation is at stake. Whenever the peace need to do away with poverty and with the endless contrast of luxury and misery becomes unanswerable, we shall see these readjustments readily accepted. Perhaps the end of the war may bring about that state of mind.

The shipyards strike in the Portland (Ore.) district was officially declared off.

Send us your job printing. We do Job Printing at Fair Prices.

LITHOGRAPHERS AID IN WAR OPERATIONS

According to information sent out by the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, the Amalgamated Lithographers of America are furnishing skilled craftsmen to the government, whose duty it will be to revise and print daily field maps, showing troop movements in France. Soon after the selective draft act went into effect Charles J. Hohlweck, president of Local No. 1 of the Lithographers' union, New York, was approached by army officers, who sought his assistance in devising some sort of traveling printing and lithographing shop. So far the union has furnished 300 skilled men for the task, and expects to offer more.

MORE WORK IN FEWER HOURS

Ample Proof That Shorter Day of Labor Is Beneficial to Employer and Employees.

Concrete illustration of the fact that as much or more is sometimes accomplished when the daily working period is reduced were given at the last meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation by Ethelbert Stewart, statistician of the federal bureau of labor statistics.

Mr. Stewart cited flour mills in Louisville, Ky., in which it had been found that when the 24 hours were divided in two shifts 44 men were required to pack the plant's output. When a change was made to three shifts of eight hours each 45 men were employed with no change in the output.

Mr. Stewart said further: "In connection with my work on paper for the tariff board, I found that one paper company had made two wage increases amounting in all to 21½ per cent, although during the same time they changed from a two to a three-shift system, a reduction in hours of 33 per cent. The labor cost per ton of newspaper was less in the year the investigation was made than it had been 14 years before on a 12-hour basis and at lower wages. The paper mills out West have not been compelled to establish the eight-hour day, but they have done it because there is more money in it."

"The argument that reduction of hours will drive the manufacturer out of business makes me think of a conversation I heard of in Pennsylvania. An automobile man was roasting an agent of the Ford company for paying \$5 a day and reducing the hours to eight, on the ground that it was a purely selfish, money-making scheme. The man's answer was: 'Mr. Ford has never wanted the \$5 a day nor the eight-hour day. If you think you can make more money that way, go to it.' So I am not prepared to concede that changing a continuous industry from a twelve-hour to an eight-hour basis is going to be a hardship."

For Night Work in Shipbuilding. Construction of ships by electric light, employment of two or three eight-hour shifts and the addition of a committee comprising three production engineers are a few of the things planned by the shipping board to expedite production.

Chairman Hurley wired coast shipbuilding builders to arrange if possible for the employment of two or three extra shifts. He said that the excellent climatic conditions prevailing in those localities at present should be made the most of. The plans would involve ship construction at night. A New Jersey plant has started ship construction at night. The government is to pay for the electricity and increased equipment.

Praises Compulsory Work Law.

That the compulsory work law of Maryland has proved a big success was the assertion today of George A. Mahone of Baltimore, director of the bureau which is attending to its enforcement. Said Mr. Mahone: "The compulsory work law has now been in effect for about two months. The eastern shore counties have been visited once by a representative from this bureau and the counties on the western shore have been visited at least twice by representatives from the Compulsory Work bureau. While in some of the counties there have not been any registrations, from reports received it has been demonstrated without doubt that the law has fully justified its enactment and that idleness unquestionably has been reduced."

LABOR NOTES.

A general strike of employees at the factories of the Minneapolis and Ontario Power company, International Falls, Minn., was called. The reasons given by the men are that the hands at the new Kraft mill have not been accorded the increase in pay granted to employees at the paper mill, causing the strike, and that the paper mill men went out in sympathy with the Kraft mill men.

A strike of chemists in Petrograd is on. The strikers themselves designated 82 of the 250 druggists in the capital whose stores may remain open in order to meet the urgent needs of the population.

Conditions in this country could be made a great deal better and accidents lessened to a remarkable extent by a wider standardization of safety measures and accident prevention equipment.

Send us your job printing. We do Job Printing at Fair Prices.

LOOK AHEAD

A great many people have a habit of looking backward, and wonder why so many opportunities slipped through their fingers. In most cases it was because they failed to look forward.

Look ahead and act now. There is no doubt in your mind that you will need money. Don't expect to make it suddenly.

Save it, a little at a time in a Holston Savings account.

THE HOLSTON NATIONAL BANK

GAY STREET AND CLINCH AVE.

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM U. S. GOVERNMENT PROTECTION

NOTICE OF SALE.

Pursuant to authority in me vested by that certain trust deed dated October 10, 1911, and registered in trust book 141 at page 240, I will, on November 30th, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the north door of the court house at Knoxville, Tenn., sell at public outcry and for cash in hand to the highest and best bidder, the following described premises, to-wit:

Those four certain tracts of land all situated in the old third civil district now the 13th civil district of Knox county, Tennessee and described as follows:

1st. Beginning at the center of a stone arch, where the E. T. Va. & Ga. now So. R. R., crosses Douglas Creek; thence S. 58 1-2, E. 15 1-2 poles to the bank of the Holston river, thence down the north bank of said river as it meanders, to the corner of lot No. 3; thence with the division line between lots No. 2 and No. 3 N. 5 E. 1342 feet to the center of the railroad; thence down the railroad 1390 feet to a stake, corner of lots No. 2 and No. 3; thence N. 31 degrees, 10' W. 2629 feet to the center of Rutledge pike; thence with the pike to Douglas Creek to a persimmon on the east bank of said creek; thence N. 56, E. 3 poles and 38 links to a stone; thence S. 23, E. 4 poles to a stake; thence S. 41 2-3, E. 42 poles to a stake; thence S. 86 1-2, E. 16 poles to a stake; thence S. 86 1-2, E. 18 1-2 poles to a stake; thence S. 56, E. 10 1-2 poles to a stake; thence S. 44, E. 15 poles and 15 links to a stake; thence S. 56, W. 27 1-3 poles to a cedar; thence S. 23 1-2, E. 20 poles to a stake; thence N. 82 1-4, E. 21 poles and 13 links to a stake; thence S. 82, E. 31 poles to a stake; thence S. 47 1-2, E. 15 poles to a stake; thence S. 45, E. 42 poles to a stake; thence S. 64, E. 6 poles to a stone; thence S. 22, W. 12 poles, 10 links to a stake; thence S. 25 1-2, W. 9 poles and 20 links to the beginning, containing 171 3-4 acres more or less.

2nd. Beginning at a corner on the E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R. (now So. Ry.) running 23 E. 12 poles and 21 links to a stake on the east side of a water race; thence N. 78 1-2, E. 4 poles and 5 links to a post oak; thence N. 19, E. 15 poles and 3 links to a stake and locust; thence N. 23, E. 21 poles and 19 links to a poplar tree; thence N. 30 3-4, W. 34 poles and 8 links to a stake; thence S. 49 deg. 25 min. W. 58 poles to a stone in the public road; thence with same S. 44 1-4, E. 46 poles and 22 links to a stone and cedar west of the store house; thence S. 59 3-4, E. 7 poles and 6 links to the beginning, containing 15 acres more or less.

3rd. Beginning at a large B. O. on the west side of the public road, Allison's corner; thence with Allison's along the road N. 41 1-2 deg. 608 feet to a post oak on the west side of the road; thence N. 59 1-2 deg. E. 640 feet to a pine; thence north 527, E. 125 feet to a stake; a cedar in Strong's line; thence with Strong's line, S. 26 deg. 10 min., E. 1175 feet to a stake; thence S. 30 3-4 deg. E. 61 feet to a stake; George Cardwell's corner; thence with said Geo. Cardwell's line S. 49 deg. 25 min., W. 945 feet to a stone in the center of the road; thence up the road with its meanders to the beginning, containing 38 acres.

4th. Beginning at a red oak on the east side of the creek and near the road leading to the depot and on the Balay's line; thence across the creek S. 83 deg. 30 min., W. 21 poles to a stake; thence S. 54 deg. 30 min., W. 17 poles to a stake; thence N. 24 deg. 45 min. W. 20 poles to a cedar; thence across the creek N. 59 deg. 30 min. E. 28 poles to a stake and pointers on Balay's line and on the road leading to the depot; thence along said line and road S. 45 deg. E. 27 poles to the beginning, containing 4 acres more or less.

Said sale is made because of default in the payment of the debt secured by said trust deed and upon demand of the owner of said debt.

This November 2, 1917.

R. H. SANSOM, Trustee.

Nov. 3-10-17-24-1917

Miners Get Little.

It was shown by the government at the recent trial of the West Virginia smokeless and bunker coal operators that the miners have received a total increase of but 13 cents a ton in the last three years as against a price boost by the operators ranging from \$1.75 to \$2.25 a ton. Official documents were produced to back the government's contention. Of the 13 cent advance 3 cents was fought for and got at one time, 5 cents at another time, and another 5 cents was granted the men under the April, 1917, wage agreement.

TO GEORGE LILLIE

Anna Lillie vs. George Lillie. State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox county No. 15615.

In this cause, it appearing from the Affidavit filed and return of the officer that the defendant George Lillie cannot be found in Knox County and that after diligent search his residence cannot be ascertained so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that the said defendant appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of December next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

J. C. FORD, C. & M. This 3rd day of November 1917. LAWRENCE & LAWRENCE, Sols. Nov. 3 10 17 24 1917

Non-Resident Attachment Notice

McClure Brothers vs. T. D. Turner No. 3398. Before Frank Murphy Justice of the Peace for Knox county, Tenn.

In this cause, it appearing from the affidavit filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant, T. D. Turner is justly indebted to plaintiff and that he is a non-resident of Tennessee so that ordinary process cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been issued and returned to me with levy upon his property, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Knoxville Independent, a newspaper published in the city of Knoxville, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the defendant to appear before me at my office in Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 29th day of Nov. 1917, and make defense to said suit, or same will be proceeded with ex parte. This third day of Nov 1917 FRANK MURPHY Justice of the Peace for Knox County, Tennessee. November 3 10 17 24 1917

Arthur C. Gray Announces For Sheriff

Arthur C. Gray, than whom there is no better republican in the ranks and whose smiling countenance is known from one end of Knox county to the other, has announced his candidacy for the nomination of Sheriff of Knox county subject to the republican convention or primary whichever will be accepted by the executive committee.

No better Knox county boy could be put in nomination and elected for the high position of sheriff than Arthur C. Gray. He is so well known that when his name mentioned his friends and acquaintances exclaim "just the man for sheriff." He not only numbers his friends among his own party but among the other parties as well.

Arthur C. Gray served two years as deputy sheriff under Sheriff John H. Blankenship and in the discharge of his duties he was faithful to every trust. Brave, yet courteous, he never wavered when he knew he was right and in the discharge of his duties was severely wounded, which nearly cost him his life. He was considered one of the best deputies that ever served under any sheriff and if elected to the high office to which he aspires he will be found faithful to every duty, courteous to all and courageous in face of danger. The republicans can find no better man for sheriff than Arthur C. Gray.

He is now one of the popular salesmen at the clothing store of Blanc & Bowman on Market street where he always has a welcome for his many warm friends and customers. (East Tenn. Farmer)

Strike Near End.

Long steps toward the settlement of the differences between 40,000 shopmen and the management of fourteen southeastern railroads were taken at a recent conference between representatives of both sides with Secretary of Labor Wilson. A compromise agreement was reached on wages and hours. Six other matters under dispute remained to be adjusted.

FRENCH SMASH THE GERMANS

Crown Prince's Troops Hurled Back In Verdun—British Bombard Key to U-Boat Base.

Paris, Nov. 8.—The Germans made an attack last night on the Verdun front at Chaume wood. The war office announces that the enemy was repulsed. German attacks near St. Quentin and northwest of Reims also failed.

With the British Armies in Flanders, Nov. 8.—British artillery was bombarding Roulers, key to the German line of communication to the coastal submarine bases.

Capture of Passchendaele and neighboring villages puts the British on the very top of the Passchendaele ridge and with only a small remaining bit of the high land still in the enemy's hands.

High American army officers saw the British go over the top in the victorious assault.

The Germans made no effort during the night to regain the ground captured on the Ypres front by the British.

WET-DRY VOTE CLOSE IN OHIO

Probably Take the Official Count to Decide the Issue, Say the Officials.

Columbus, O., Nov. 8.—Ohio may not know for several days whether the state has gone dry, for it will take the official count to decide the issue. This was the statement made by officials in the secretary of state's office. Claims and counter-claims of victories are made and as nearly all of the precincts of the state have been heard from the vote is still so close and varying that it is impossible to say who is ahead.

Officials predicted the result will be very close and that the winning side will only "nose past the goal."

CARL IS KING OF POLAND

Title Is Assumed by the Emperor of Austria, Says Amsterdam Dispatch.

Amsterdam, Nov. 8.—Emperor Carl of Austria has assumed the title of king of Poland, says a dispatch received from Berlin, which quotes the Lokal Anzeiger. The article continues as follows:

"The latest sitting of the crown council has solved the Polish situation according to Austria's wishes. Poland becomes attached to Austria and Galicia will be part of Poland."

Lithuania and Courland, the paper states, will in all probability be allied with Prussia.

SHIP BUILDING IS MENACED

Makers of Steel Craft See Labor Shortage Perilous United States Program.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Atlantic coast steel ship builders in conference with government officials here said the labor shortage presents a serious menace to the national shipping construction program. The production of naval and merchant tonnage will be impeded seriously, it was pointed out, unless 300,000 workmen can be drawn from other industries.

NON-RESIDENT ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

TO WIGGINS COAL CO. F. W. HUNT AND W. E. GRANT

C. C. Wilson vs. Wiggins Coal Co. State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 15663.

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendants, the Wiggins Coal Company, F. W. Hunt and W. E. Grant are justly indebted to C. C. Wilson, Complainant, and that they are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon them, and an attachment having been issued and levied on the defendant's property, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Jan. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four successive weeks.

This 10th day of November 1917. J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master. Wright, Jones & Saxton, Sols. Nov. 10 17 24 Dec. 1 1917

TO FLORENCE MYNATT

Flavis Mynatt vs. Florence Mynatt. State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 15695.

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant Florence Mynatt is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon her it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of Jan. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 10th day of November, 1917. J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master. Harry S. Hall, Sol. Nov. 10 17 24 Dec. 1 1917

TO JOHN HICKS

Nancy Hicks vs. John Hicks. State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 15659.

In this cause, it appearing from the amended bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant John Hicks is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Jan. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four consecutive weeks.

This 10th day of November, 1917. J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master. CHAS M. ROBERTS, Sol. Nov. 10 17 24 Dec 1 1917

There are 70,000 members in good standing in the International Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' union.

Four hundred and seventeen local unions are affiliated with the Molders' International, the total membership of which is 50,000.

Bakery and Confectionery International union has increased its membership by 370 since last report; whole membership 24,017.

STAUBS THEATRE

UNION OPERATORS

Wednesday Night November 23

HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS

A New Musical Delight

HAVE A HEART

WITH PRETTY GIRLS AND TINKLING TUNES

IT WINS ALL HEARTS

The Musical Sensation Of The Season

Book and Lyrics by Guy Bolton G. P. Woodhouse

Music by Jerome Kern